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GREENMANIA: A TAXONOMIC SYNONYM OF UNXIA (COMPOSITAE: HELIANTHEAE)

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Greenmania and the type species, *G. boladorensis*, were described in 1901 by Georg Hieronymus from material collected by P. Sonntag (*51*) "in monte Bolador" during August of 1881 in Colombia, South America. In 1907 Hieronymus described a second new species in the genus, *G. ulei*, this time from a specimen collected by E. Ule (*5146*) on 29 July 1900 "an feuchten Stellen bei Manaes" in Amazonian Brazil. Examination of the fragments and photographs of the type specimens of these two species in the U. S. National Herbarium has shown that *Greenmania* is congeneric with *Unxia* L.f., a genus recently re-established in the subtribe Melampodiinae and also found throughout the northern regions of South America (Stuessy, 1970). S. F. Blake many years ago perceived the congeneric relationship of these two taxa as evidenced by his handwritten note placed inside the packet containing fragments of the type of *G. ulei*, in which he stated that the species is "a genuine congener of *M*[*elampodium*] *camphoratum*" [=*Unxia camphorata*].

Greenmania thus becomes a taxonomic synonym of *Unxia* (validly published in 1781), and *G. boladorensis* and *G.*

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ulei are included in the synonymy of *Unxia camphorata* L.f. Although the types of the two species of *Greenmania* differ in some quantitative aspects such as pubescence, they both fall within the limits of variation observed for *Unxia camphorata* (Stuessy, 1970).

It is not unexpected that Hieronymus placed *Greenmania* in the subtribe Milleriinae (so indicated in the protologue) instead of in the subtribe Melampodiinae. He accurately recognized the presence of few sterile disc florets which has been considered an important feature of the Milleriinae by Bentham and Hooker (1873) and Hoffmann (1890). *Unxia*, however, is most similar in total morphology to *Polymnia* Cav. in the Melampodiinae even though *U. camphorata* does not possess the large numbers of disc florets characteristic of that subtribe. It is becoming increasingly clear that the Melampodiinae and Milleriinae are artificial units separated by the characters of number of sterile disc florets and the absence or presence of disc paleae. The needed re-alignment of these subtribes along more natural lines, however, must wait until the genera themselves are more perfectly understood.

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